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MEETING OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY.

The second annual meeting of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology will be held at Boston, August 31-September 2, in connection with the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, which takes place during the same week. There will be three sessions of the Institute, at the first of which a special address will be delivered by a distinguished member of the bar, whose name will be announced later. At the same session the annual address of the President, Mr. N. W. MacChesney of Chicago, will be delivered, and the report of the committee on "organization of the courts," of which Prof. Roscoe Pound is chairman, will be presented and discussed.

At the second session the committees on "criminal procedure" (Dean John D. Lawson, chairman), on "insanity and criminal responsibility" (Prof. Edwin R. Keedy, chairman), on "indeterminate sentence and parole" (Albert H. Hall, Minneapolis, chairman), and on "probation and suspended sentence" (Judge Wilfred Bolster, chairman) will present their reports, which will be discussed and acted upon.

At the third session the reports of the committees on "system of recording data concerning criminals" (Judge Harry Olson of Chicago, chairman), on "crime and immigration" (Gino C. Speranza, New York, chairman), on "coöperation with other organizations" (Charles R. Henderson, chairman), on "translation of foreign treatises" (Prof. J. H. Wigmore, chairman), on the "organization of state branches" (Prof. E. A. Gilmore, chairman), and on "criminal statistics" (Mr. John W. Koren, chairman) will be presented and considered. At the same session reports will be made by the secretary of the Institute and the editorial director of the JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY, after which the election of officers will follow. A more detailed program will be published in the next number of the JOURNAL.

During the past year the reports of the committees, all of which have been published in the JOURNAL, have attracted wide attention, and in several states they have furnished the basis for important constructive legislation. Many of the suggestions made in these reports have been recommended by various speakers to the consideration of bar associations, and in several states they are now being considered by committees of such bodies.

The Institute was founded to advance the study of crime, criminal law and procedure, to formulate and promote measures for solving the problems connected therewith, and for coördinating the efforts of individuals and organizations interested in the efficient administration of

PROFESSOR FRANZ VON LISZT

criminal justice. American progress along these lines has heretofore been lamentably slow and backward, and the opportunities of such an organization as the Institute for stimulating wider interest in criminal science and for promoting constructive reforms are admittedly great. The subjects to be considered at the Boston meeting are of deep and fundamental importance to all persons concerned in any way with the administration of the criminal law, and there should be present a large number of members.

J. W. G.

PROFESSOR FRANZ VON LISZT.

On the 2d of March, 1911, Dr. Franz von Liszt celebrated his sixtieth birthday. Born in Austria, he studied at the universities of Vienna, Göttingen and Heidelberg, was *Privat-Dozent* in Graz for four years, after which he moved to Germany, where he was professor of penal law, first at the university in Giessen, then in Marburg and Halle, until he was finally called to Berlin.

It is, of course, impossible to review the whole of Prof. von Liszt's life work to-day, for he still stands in the heat of the battle for new ideas of penal law and his strength is still unbroken. But even at the present time we can say with assurance that he is the greatest modern jurist of Germany, one through whom thousands and thousands of men from all countries have been converted to a modern view of penal law and its administration, and thus have become bearers of culture into all parts of the world.

As long ago as in 1878 his "*Lehrbuch des österreichischen Pressrechts*" aroused merited interest, which was strengthened by his presentation two years later of the "*deutschen Reichspressrechts*." Even at that time his "*elan*" showed itself, his knowledge saturated with modern ideas that, in the year 1884, was most clearly put forth in the "*Lehrbuch des Deutschen Strafrechts*," which since then has appeared in eighteen improved and supplemented editions and has been translated into six languages. To-day this book is considered not only the best introduction into German penal law, but also the best exposition of the differences between the "classic school" and the "young German" school of criminology, which has energetically thrown the "classic" idea of retribution overboard and which conceives of crime as a psychological and social necessity within culture and history. This work, in fact, already contains all the answers to the recent despairing query of the most important representative of the classic school, Prof. Birkmeyer, in Munich: "What does von Liszt leave remaining of the present penal law?" It points towards a future, not too far distant, we hope, in which the con-